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The People's Press,

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Miscellaneous.

An Advance towards Newbern.

We learn that a portion of our troops at and about Kinston, including Capt. Starr's Light Battery from this place, recently went within five miles of Newbern and attacked the yankees at Tuscarora, driving them off from and burning their camp there.

Newbern is too strongly fortified to be successfully assailed by any force at our command. The yankees have thrown up strong breastworks in the rear of the town, extending the entire distance from the Neuse to the Trent. On this many heavy guns are mounted, and every tree has been cut down and every hill leveled in front of the works. Besides which they have light batteries in the town and gunboats commanding the open space in front of the works from both rivers.—*Pay. Obs.*

Rev. Dr. Hawks, the celebrated Episcopal Divine, is now the rector of Christ Church, Baltimore, and is growing into great favoritism. A letter from there says:

His church is crowded to overflowing. He preaches only one sermon a week. His oratory and eloquence are of a peculiarly impressive character. Very many are drawn away from other congregations to hear him. He does not touch politics in the pulpit, but it is pretty well understood his sympathies are Southern. This may account in some measure for the large audiences.

Rev. Dr. Berrien, for many years rector of Trinity Church, N. Y., died on the 7th instant in the 75th year of his age. It is said of him that he probably married more men and women, and baptized more children, in his day, than any other clergyman in the United States.

More Confederate Steamers Lost.—CHARLESTON, Nov. 20.—Nassau dates to the 12th report the loss of the steamer Kelpie, fifty miles off the coast. She was run into, abandoned and soon after sunk.

She was one of the three light draught steamers built expressly on the Clyde to run the blockade.

The Iliana, one of the others, not having been heard from, is also supposed to be lost.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

PORT HUDSON, Nov. 24.—A gentleman has just arrived at this place having just run the blockade from New Orleans. He says Farragut's fleet comprising thirty vessels reached New Orleans on the 10th instant, and is the fleet supposed to be fitted out at Pensacola. No reinforcements had arrived. This information is credited here. The Federal gunboat Essex is still quietly anchored off Baton Rouge.

A Valuable Discovery.—Charleston, Nov. 21.—An immense bed of rock salt, affording apparently an inexhaustible supply has been accidentally discovered at Opelika, Ala. Gov. Pickens has received a telegram offering a contract to supply the State with any quantity, to be delivered at Augusta at $5 per bushel.

(Opelika is in Russell county, Ala., on the railroad between Montgomery and West Point, 67 miles N. E. of the former. Another railroad connects it with Columbus, Ga.

ED. EXPR.)

Another "Joke from Lincoln."—The President takes the result of the New York elections quite philosophically, and will doubtless profit by the lesson. When Col. Forney inquired of him how he felt about New York, Mr. Lincoln replied:—

"Somewhat like that boy in Kentucky, who stubbed his toe while running to see his sweetheart. The boy said he was too big to cry, and far too badly hurt to laugh."

Ex-President Fillmore on the War.—The New York World publishes the following extract from a letter recently written by ex-President Fillmore:

Enough of treasure and blood have already been spent upon the negro question. I am fully persuaded that the unwise and untimely agitation of this subject gives strength to the rebellion, and will cost millions of treasure and thousands of lives; and that there is no hope for anything else but to restore the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is. That all efforts for anything else must end in abortion, anarchy and dissolution.

A Very Interesting Document.

Ex-Gov. Morehead of Kentucky, who was a member of the "Peace Congress" at Washington near the close of Mr. Buchanan's administration, lately made a speech in Liverpool. He gave the following exceedingly interesting account of an interview between Mr. Lincoln, [then not inaugurated] himself and other distinguished members of the Congress:—

Mr. Lincoln commenced the conversation, after receiving us very kindly, by stating that he was accidentally elected President of the United States; that he never aspired to a position of that kind; that it had never entered into his head; but that from the fact of his having made a race for the Senate of the United States with Judge Douglas, in the State of Illinois, his name became prominent, and he was accidentally selected and elected afterwards as President of the United States; that running that race in a local election his speeches had been published; and that any one might examine his speeches and they would see that he had said nothing against the interests of the South. He defied them to point out to any one sentence in all the various addresses that he had made in that canvass that could be tortured into enmity against the South, except, he remarked, one expression, namely, "that a house divided against itself must fall; they must either be all slave or all free States," and he said, that he explained afterwards that that was an abstract opinion, and never intended to be made the basis of his political action. He remarked at the same time that the clause in the Constitution of the United State requiring fugitive slaves to be delivered up was a constitutional provision; was a part of the organic law of the land, and he would execute it with more fidelity than any Southern man that they could possibly find, and that he could not imagine what was the cause of the deep and apparently settled enmity that existed towards him throughout the entire South, looking at me at the time as if to invite an answer from me. I replied that he was very much mistaken if he supposed that the deep pervading feeling throughout the South originated in any personal enmity towards himself; that I did not suppose that there was any feeling of that kind on the part of an individual in the South; that he was the Representative of a great party—of a very sectional party—elected on a platform which they considered would, if carried out, be destructive of their dearest and best rights; and that it was on that account, and that alone—the attempt to throw a common Government, the Government for all the States, in antagonism to the interests of a portion of the very State whose Government it was, which was the cause of the deep and settled feeling which existed throughout the entire South. We appealed to him then to give the guarantees which were demanded by the Southern men in that Peace Conference, representing to him that it was in his power; that he was at that time a power in the State; that he held in the hollow of his hand the destiny of thirty millions of people; that if he said that the guarantee should be made, and would make it, there would be no difficulty in carrying out any programme that might be adopted.

He said that he was willing to give a constitutional guarantee that slavery should not be molested in any way, directly or indirectly, in the States; that he was willing to go further, and give a guarantee that it should not be molested in the District of Columbia; that he would go still further, and say that it should not be disturbed in the docks, arsenals, forts, and other places within the slaveholding States; but as for slavery in the Territories, that his whole life was dedicated in opposition to its extension there; that he was elected by a party which had made that a portion of its platform, and he should consider that he was betraying that party if he ever agreed, under any state of the case, to allow slavery to be extended in the Territories. We pointed out to him that there was not an acre of territory belonging to the U. S. where the foot of a slave could ever tread; that there were natural laws which would forbid slavery going into a mountainous region, and the colden regions of the North; and that it was utterly impossible that slavery could ever extend there; and we denied that a common Government had power to make the prohibition, and asked him why, if he was a really true, sincere Union man, have an empty prohibition when the laws of nature were a stronger prohibition than any that could be passed by act of Congress? (Hear, hear.) That he waived, by saying that he was committed on this subject. Then it was that I replied to him: "Mr. President, you say you were accidentally selected and elected by a party. You were the candidate of the party, but when you were elected, sir, I thought—I have been taught to believe—that you were the President of the Union—I opposed you, sir." I said to him: "With all the zeal and energy of which I was master, I endeavored to prevent your election—not because I had any personal feelings of enmity towards you, but because I believed that it would lead to the very result we now witness. I opposed you, sir; but you are my President—you have been elected according to the forms of the Constitution, and you are the President of the people of the U. S., and I think that some little deference is due to the opinions of those who constitute the majority, according to the vote that has been polled of 1,100,000 men in the U. S."

He at once rather briskly said: "If he was a minority President he was not the first, and that, at all events, he had obtained more votes than we could muster for any other man." I think, as near as I can recollect, those are about his identical words.

I responded at once to him that I did not intend to recall to him that he was a minority President, but simply to announce the broad fact that he was the President not of the men who voted for him, but of the whole people of the U. S., and that the wishes and feelings and interests of the whole people of the U. S.—the party with 1,100,000 majority as well as the minority party by whom he was elected, ought to be consulted by him.

Gen. Donovan here interposed and presented three alternative propositions to him. First, that he might remain perfectly idle and passive and let the disintegration of the States go on as it had gone on; secondly, give guarantees such as were asked, and bring the whole power of his Administration to bear in obtaining those guarantees; or, thirdly, resort to coercion and attempt to force the seceding States into obedience. He illustrated very distinctly and clearly those three propositions.

When the conversation had slackened a little I ventured to appeal to him in a manner in which I never appealed to any other man, and never expect to do again. I said that as to the last proposition I desired to say one word—that I trusted and prayed to God that he would not resort to coercion; that if he did, the history of his administration would be written in blood, and all the waters of the Atlantic ocean could never wash it from his hands. (Hear, hear, and applause.) He asked me what I would do, and if I meant by coercion the collection of the revenue and the taking back of the forts which he said belonged to the U. S. I replied that that was the only mode in which it was possible that he could, under the Constitution, resort to coercion—by an attempt to collect the revenue and to take back the forts. He had placed himself in a chair with rounds to it, with his feet upon the highest round—a long, lanky man, with very large side whiskers, with his elbows upon his knees, and his hands upon the sides of his face, in an attitude of listening, and when he would speak he would drop his hands and raise his head. Dropping his hand and raising his head, he said he would tell me a little anecdote which had happened when he first came to the bar. An old man, he said, had applied to him to bring a suit, and made out a capital case, as he thought; but when the evidence was detailed before the jury it was the worst case he had ever listened to, and while the evidence was going on the old man came, listening to the evidence himself, and whispered in his ear, "Guv it up." (Laughter.) "Now," said he, "Governor, wouldn't this be 'guvin' it up?"

I assure you, Mr. Chairman, I don't present it in any light different from that in which it actually occurred—none whatever. I said to him: "Mr. President, it may be said that it would be 'guvin it up;' but hadn't you better 'guv it up' without bloodshed than drench this land with blood, and then have to 'guv it up?'" (Applause.) He then asked what he was to do with his oath of office. He said he had sworn to see the laws faithfully executed, and, addressing himself to me, he said: "I would like to know from you what I am to do with my oath of office." I said to him that he had taken a solemn oath to see the laws faithfully executed; but that Congress was then in session, and application had been made to Congress to give to the President of the U. S. the power to collect the revenue by armed vessels outside of the ports, and Congress had refused to give that power. "If," I said, "Congress fails to give the necessary power, Mr. President, to you to collect the revenue by vessels outside the ports, how are you to collect it? Do you think you can send a collector to the port of Charleston, to the port of Savannah, or of New Orleans, to collect the revenue there? Is it not an impossibility, and does your oath bind you to do a thing that is impossible? As to the forts, that is a matter within your discretion, sir. You can withdraw the troops if you please.—You are the Commander in Chief, and it belongs to you either to keep them there or to withdraw them totally, and prevent a collision and a consequent deadly and ruinous war."

"Well," said he, raising himself again, "I will only answer you by telling you a little anecdote which struck me, excuse me," says he, "a little anecdote which struck me as you were going on. It is from Esop's fables, and doubtless in your schoolboy days you have read it. Esop, you know, says he, "illustrates great principles often by making mute animals speak and act, and according to him there was a lion once that was desperately in love with a beautiful lady, and he courted the lady, and the lady became enamored of him and agreed to marry him, and the old people were asked for their consent. They were afraid of the power of the lion, with his long and sharp claws and his fusks, and they said to him: "We can have no objection in no respectable sense, personage as you are, but our daughter is frail and delicate, and we hope that you will submit to have your claws cut off and your tusks drawn, because they might be very serious injury to her." The lion submitted being very much in love.—His claws were cut off and his tusks drawn and then took clubs and then knocked him on the head." (Laughter.)

I replied, I think, about in substance this—that it was an exceedingly interesting anecdote, and very *apropos*, but not altogether a satisfactory answer to me and then said to him, "Mr. Lincoln, this to me sir, is the most serious and all absorbing subject that has ever engaged my attention as a public man. I deprecate and look with horror upon a fratricidal war. I look at the injury that it is to do not only to my own section—that I know is to be desolated and drenched in blood—but I think of the injury it is to do the cause of humanity itself, and I appeal to you, apart from these tests, to lend us your aid and countenance in averting a calamity like that."

Before he replied, Mr. Rives, of Va., got up. We had before that conversed sitting in a semi-circle around the President; but Mr. Rives rose from his chair, and with a dignity and eloquence that I have seldom heard surpassed in the course of my life, he appealed to him. I could not pretend to give even the substance of his speech; but I remember that he told him that he was then a very old man; that there never had been a throb of his heart that was not in favor of the perpetuation of the Union; that he came there with a hope and a wish to perpetuate it, and that all his efforts had been exerted in endeavoring to procure such guarantees as would perpetuate it; but that he desired to say to him—and he said it with a trembling voice—in order that he might know, and not say thereafter that he was not fully warned, that he agreed with every word I had said with regard to the horrors of this anticipated war, and that if he did resort to coercion Virginia would leave the Union and join the seceding States. "Nay, sir," he said, "old as I am, and dearly as I have loved this Union, in that event I go with all my heart and soul." [Hear, hear.]

Mr. Lincoln jumped up from his chair, as Mr. Rives was standing, advanced one step towards him, and said: "Mr. Rives, Mr. Rives, if Virginia will stay in I will withdraw the troops from Fort Sumter."

Mr. Rives stepped back and said, "Mr. President, I have no authority to speak for Virginia, I am one of the humblest of her sons; but if you will guarantee to do that, it will be one of the wisest things you have ever done. Do that, and give us guarantees, and I can only promise you that whatever influence I possess shall be exerted to promote the Union and to restore it to what it was." We then, all of us got up and were standing, I was on the outer circle.

He said: "Well, gentlemen, I have been wondering very much whether, if Mr. Douglas or Mr. Bell had been elected President, you would have dared to talk to him as freely as you have to me."

I did not hear the answer; but I am told that Mr. Guthrie answered him about in this way; "Mr. President, if Gen. Washington occupied the seat that you will soon fill, and it had been necessary to talk to him as we have to you to save such a Union as this, I for one should talk to him as we have to you." (Hear, hear.) That closed the conversation.

Practical Hints on Hard Times.

"What man has done, man may do."

No. II.—LIGHTS.

Our fathers used little artificial light. They preferred the cheap light of day. For this reason they went early to bed, and were all the more healthy and more wealthy for their practice. The chief light of their houses, like that of the houses of the nobility of England a few centuries back, was a ruddy glare from the hearthstone.

1. Primitive Lights.—The earliest artificial illuminators of which we have any record, were lamps. These, at first, consisted of nothing more than a cup of oil or grease, with a wick lying against its side. Its shape was soon improved in convenience and elegance.

2. A Hastily Extemporized Light.—The writer was one of a family party who were belated in the mountains of Georgia, and compelled to seek shelter with a family who owned neither lamp nor candle. Our ingenious hostess, however, devised a light for the table. It was made by means of a slice of fat bacon, (do not laugh, reader, I tell the simple truth.) This was spread in the bottom of a saucer and on this was laid some candle wick, the burning end of which was kept elevated by being passed through a tailor's thimble.

3. Rush Lights.—Among the poor of Europe a very cheap and easily made light is constructed of the ordinary bulrush stripped of its skin except enough to hold the internal pith together, and then saturated with suet or wax.

4. Confederate Candle.—This rivals the rush light in simplicity, and far exceeds it in serviceableness. To make it, melt together a pound of beeswax and a quarter of a pound of rosin, or of turpentine fresh from the tree. Prepare a wick 30 or 40 yards long, made up of three threads of loosely spun cotton. Saturate this well with the mixture, and draw it through your fingers to press all closely together, and to keep the size even. Repeat the process until the candle attains the size of a large straw or quill; then wrap around a bottle, or into a ball with a flat bottom. Six inches of this candle elevated above the rest will burn for fifteen or twenty minutes, and give a very pretty light, and forty yards have sufficed a small family a summer for all the usual purposes of the bed-chamber.

5. Lard Taper.—Equal to our mountain friend's bacon light in cheapness, and yet more pleasantly available for the necessities of the sick room, is a light made up of a saucer half full of lard and a little wisp of spongy paper. The paper, twisted so as to form a short pointed wick with a broad base—say two thirds of an inch high and an inch broad—it set in the midst of the lard, and by the heat it generates, aided by the shelving sides of the saucer, keeps itself supplied with fuel until the lard is all consumed. The paper can be shaped on the point of one's finger, and the burning end twisted quite small. It should rest on the bottom, and the vessel should be shallow—a saucer, not a cup.

6. Lard Lamps.—At the present prices of illuminating material, the most economical by far for those who live in the interior and afar from gas, is lard. This requires a lamp whose wick tubes are of thick metal for the purpose of conveying the heat of the flame into the midst of the lard, and keeping it melted around the wick. The lard must be melted when the lamp is lighted, or it will not burn well. The wick should be of several thicknesses of spongy cloth.

7. Lard Oil.—When combined with one fifth part spirits of turpentine, will burn in an ordinary lamp and afford a beautiful light. To obtain the oil, enclose lard in a strong, close canvas bag, and subject to gradually increased pressure. The indurated mass left in the bag is not injured for culinary purposes.

8. Candles of Tallow and Prickly Pear.—Whoever can command tallow for candles, will greatly improve them in firmness and in illuminating power, by combining with it a few leaves of the prickly pear, in the proportion of about one part by weight of the last, to four or five of the first. The leaves should be kept in the heated tallow until all commotion ceases, and until the tallow itself reaches the boiling point. Of course, the heated mixture will need straining. It is said by those who profess to know, that the longer tallow is boiled, the whiter it becomes in case it is not burned; but to avoid burning, the vessel containing tallow should be heated in a sand bath (another vessel partly filled with sand) and not set immediately on the fire.

9. Wax Candles.—Beeswax gives a light almost equal to sperm. It may be moulded like the tallow candles, or it may be *rolled* by enveloping the wick in a thin stratum of wax spread on a board, and afterwards smoothed evenly by rolling between two boards. The combination of wax and tallow need not be suggested.

10. Wax and Rosin, mixed in equal proportions, afford an excellent light, though liable to smoke unless supplied with a suitably sized wick.

11. Myrtle Wax is obtained by boiling the berries of the swamp myrtle, on which it is to be seen as a greenish white cover. The myrtle is found abundantly in all our seaboard counties, and has been seen by the writer as far inland as Macon and Forsyth. Its favorite locality is swampy though not wet ground. The berries should be boiled in a bag, and the clarified wax, which is of a pretty green color, mixed more or less largely with tallow.

12. The value of our ordinary pine tree as an illuminator remains yet to be developed. *Camphene* is nothing more than the highly volatile spirits of turpentine—it is that part of the spirit which first rises from the still after heating the virgin gum. That which comes after is more or less mixed with the heavier rosin. *Burning Fluid* is made by mixing camphene (or even the purer varieties of spirits of turpentine) with four or more times its bulk of alcohol. The high price of alcohol has arrested the manufacture of burning fluid; but the camphene remains as abundant as ever in the pine forests of the whole South, and awaits only the magic touch of some one who will devise a plan for rendering it *inexplosive*, to furnish the country with one of the best and cheapest lights. WILL NOT SOMEBODY TRY? *Rosin* is the inspissated juice of the gum remaining in the still after the volatile part, or spirit, has been separated by heat. It has resisted all efforts hitherto made to mould it into candles or to use it in lamps, being too hard for the one and too soft for the other; and, moreover, it burns with a dense and unpleasant smoke. But the smoke may be consumed by attaching a glass chimney with a strong draught, when a flame is produced almost as *brilliant as that of Kerosene*, and, no doubt, a suitable lamp for it may be constructed.

The French Army---Drill of the Zouaves.

A Paris paper referring to the last manœuvres of the Infantry of the Guard in the Camp de Mars, speaks of the various modifications that have been introduced at various times into the old regulations of 1831. The commencement of the changes in question was a formation in two ranks instead of three. Then came the introduction of percussion locks and of rifled barrels, the diminution of the weight carried by the soldier, and, finally, the full development of the soldier's activity, and of the mobility of masses of troops. The "double quick," or running step, known as the *pas gymnastique*, and the bayonet exercise, have been found greatly to promote the suppleness and activity of the soldier, and they have been definitely admitted into the regulations of the 17th of April, 1862, as principles of military education. The *pas gymnastique*, which is neither more nor less than a steady moderate run, improves the soldier's wind, and, by practice can be kept up for a long time. It enables bodies of infantry to transfer themselves in action, to any part of the field where they may be needed in an extremely short time, arriving in good order and in good wind. There can be no doubt of the value of this kind of exercise, but it must manifestly be constantly kept up, in peace time as well as in war, since a few months' discontinuance would neutralize much of the benefit of previous training.

"The bayonet drill, by giving the soldier confidence in his weapon, and teaching him to handle it adroitly, furnishes him with a powerful means of attack, as well as a precious means of defence in the case of his finding himself surrounded by several adversaries. Considered finally, as the basis of the instruction of the recruit, the gymnastic step and the bayonet forcing rid him of the original slowness and want of agility of the peasant who is being transformed into a soldier. The two great principles established are the development of the agility of a soldier, and the mobility of masses which is attained as its result. This is all our infantry transformed into light infantry, apt for rapid movements, the which, joined to the national dash (*élan*) of our troops, may produce the greatest results."

The improvements introduced into the army of so bellicose a nation as the French cannot but be of interest, and worthy of noting by all European Powers. The tactics of the French infantry, which, in case of a long and serious war, would be likely to be largely augmented, are of a particularly formidable nature to troops that are not prepared for them, or which do not possess in perfection that quickness and agility which long service and high discipline alone can completely bestow. And France has always in Africa 40,000 men, whom it would take little more than a change of uniform to convert into Zouaves. A recent writer on the Algerian army made the following remarks on the Zouaves.

"The superiority of French soldiers is in great part to be attributed to the intelligent manner in which they fight. Among them the Zouaves have acquired a special reputation for spontaneity of action; they are the artists of the battle field. The part they play in an engagement necessitates particular qualities; they are specially apt at surprises, *coups de main*, and in those acts of daring which often decide the fate of the day. They are the advanced guard, the heads of columns of an army. Their favorite arm is the bayonet; in musketry they have but moderate confidence; so many balls have whistled harmlessly by them that they despise lead and give the preference to steel. With the bayonet one is surer of the result. The favorite tactics of the Zouaves have been thus summed up by Gen. Cler (a distinguished French officer, who commanded a regiment of Zouaves at the capture of Sebastopol): 'They spread themselves in skirmishing order, get as near as possible to the enemy, bewilder him by one or two close volleys, and attack with the bayonet, turning his flanks at the same time.'

"Success has almost invariably crowned this manœuvre, although, there might be serious objections to it with other men than Zouaves. In fact, when they thus dash forward they are dispersed in disorder, and it seems impossible to rally them in case of an attack by cavalry. But these regiments posses such an intelligence of war, such a surprising rapidity of evolutions, so great an individual solidity, that a line of skirmishers, scattered over a considerable extent of ground, transforms itself into a square in the space of a few minutes. The officers, who have tried their men and know their value, leave them the utmost liberty possible. Instead of thwarting their formidable impetus by uselessly dressing them in line, they content themselves with leading them against the feeblest point of that of the enemy. Moreover, the Zouaves themselves have a particular instinct in recognizing the vulnerable place against which their efforts should be brought to bear."

Letter from Jackson's Corps.

REVEILLE IN CAMP—MILITARY ARCHITECTURE—DESTROYING RAILROADS—IDLE HOURS IN CAMP—EARLY'S BRIGADE—THE SOLDIER'S DEVOTIONS—NIGHT AND DREAMS.

EARLY'S CAMP, ON THE SHENANDOAH,
November 19, 1862.

To the Editor of the Whig:

Cock-a-doodle-doo-oo!—sounded the "shrill clarion" of a neighboring hen roost *before* day this morning; a wakeful soldier caught up his strain and he and a hundred others forthwith repeated bo.us cock a doodle-doos, until they had effectually "murdered sleep" throughout the entire regiment. To pass the time till breakfast (!) i. e., till some "solid shot biscuit" and leather steaks of lean kine be cooooked—I will "retaliate" on you and your readers.

The campaign having apparently ended, there are no moving accidents by flood or field of interest, and therefore, nothing left to record but the routine of daily camp life; this shall be true to history, however, to let the old folks at home know how we live "sure enough" while here. At this particular season, though, it is particularly dull—

"No mail—no post,
No news from any foreign coast;
No warmth, no cheerfulness, no healthful ease,
No comfortable feel in any member,
No shade, no sunshine, no butterflies, no bees,
November!"

Our camps not being regulated by military rule for want of materials in tents, &c., is left to illustrate the variegated, architectural, and domestic tastes of the thousand different individuals concerned. Hence, although a wall tent or Sibley graces an occasional locality, the mos. of the men ensconce themselves in bush-built shelters of various shapes, in fence-corners, under gum-blankets eked out by cedar boughs, or burrow semi-subterraneously, like Esquimaux. If, as is said, the several styles of architecture took their origin from natural circumstances and climate, &c., as the curving oriental roofs, from the long reeds originally in use—the slanting Egyptians from the necessity of baking their sunburnt bricks in the hot sun—the Corinthian from its own flowery clime, &c., &c.—an architectural genius might find enough original designs in this camp to supply a century to come.

The only "useful occupation" of this brigade for some time past has been to destroy all the railroads in reach; apparently, too, for no better reason than the fellow had for killing the splendid Anaconda in the museum, because it was his rule to kill snakes wherever found. A soldier just said "Old Jack intends to tear up all the railroads in the State, and with no tools but our pocket knives." They have not far destroyed the Baltimore and Ohio from Hedgesville to near Harper's Ferry; the Winchester and Potomac almost entirely, and now the Manassas Gap from Piedmont to Strasburg.

VERY POOR PRINT

THE EVENING POST.

SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 5, 1862.

PEOPLE'S PAPER.

The War—Extraordinary and Important Movements.

The Rebellion enters upon its fourth year with the most extraordinary movements of troops and fleets that have yet been made. Not only are the armies of the Potomac, the Tennessee, the Mississippi, and the Gulf in motion, but the Navy Department has issued orders for the concentration of a powerful fleet at Hampton Roads, and the Secretary of War has called for 300,000 more troops. The Rebels are also concentrating their forces at Richmond, Vicksburg, Port Hudson, Mobile, Charleston, Wilmington, and Galveston. Every thing indicates that the next few weeks will be crowded with the most momentous events. The Rebellion is evidently in its death throes, and the Rebels are making their last desperate struggle for existence. Let us hope that the blow struck by the Union forces will be the final one, and that the Rebellion will be crushed out forever.

Western Carolina and the War.

It has been asserted, time and again, that this State has more Volunteers and more Conscripts in the field than any other State in the Union. Whether this be true or not, we cannot say, but we do know that Western Carolina has done her full duty, as no one can deny who has visited the camps and hospitals. Her sons are found in every regiment, battery and company, and they have fought as bravely as any troops in the service. Many of them have fallen in battle, and many more have died of disease, but the survivors are still at their posts, ready to do and dare all that men can do and dare in defence of their country. Western Carolina has no cause to be ashamed of her record in the war, and she will not be, if her sons can help it.

Gen. Burnside's Movements.

Gen. Burnside has crossed the Rappahannock, and is now in front of Fredericksburg, with his whole army. The Rebels have fortified the heights back of the town, and have a large force there to dispute the passage of the river. Gen. Burnside has a pontoon bridge with him, and will probably attempt to cross the river at once. The Rebels have destroyed the railroad bridge over the Rappahannock, and have burned the depot at Fredericksburg. Gen. Burnside has also taken possession of Falmouth, on the north bank of the river, opposite Fredericksburg. The Rebels have evacuated Culpeper Court House, and are concentrating their forces at Gordonsville, Orange Court House, and Fredericksburg. Gen. Burnside's movements indicate that he intends to attack Lee's army in front, while Gen. Hooker attacks it in the rear. Gen. Sumner's corps is at Aquia Creek, and Gen. Franklin's corps is at Port Royal, on the Rappahannock, below Fredericksburg. Gen. Hooker's corps is at Dumfries, on the Potomac, above Aquia Creek. Gen. Sigel's corps is at Warrenton, and Gen. Banks' corps is at Manassas Junction. Gen. Heintzelman's corps is at Centreville, and Gen. Couch's corps is at Alexandria. Gen. Keyes' corps is at Fairfax Court House, and Gen. Stoneman's cavalry is at Warrenton Junction. Gen. Pleasonton's cavalry is at Rappahannock Station, and Gen. Averill's cavalry is at Sperryville. Gen. Milroy's command is at Winchester, and Gen. Schenck's command is at Martinsburg. Gen. Wool's command is at Baltimore, and Gen. Dix's command is at Fortress Monroe. Gen. Foster's command is at Newbern, N. C., and Gen. Banks' command is at New Orleans. Gen. Grant's army is at Memphis, Tenn., and Gen. Rosecrans' army is at Nashville, Tenn. Gen. Buell's army is at Bowling Green, Ky., and Gen. Curtis' army is at Springfield, Mo. Gen. Halleck is General-in-Chief of the whole army, and Gen. McClellan is in command of the Army of the Potomac.

Gen. Burnside's Address.

Gen. Burnside has issued an address to the army under his command, in which he says that he has been entrusted with the command of the army by the President, and that he has accepted the trust with great reluctance, because he feels that he is unfitted for the position. He says that he has no ambition to be a military chieftain, and that he will be glad to be relieved from the command as soon as the Rebellion is crushed. He says that he has no plans to communicate, and that he will rely upon the support of the officers and men under his command. He says that he will not spare himself, and that he will not ask any man to go where he will not lead the way himself. He says that he will not sacrifice the army by rash movements, and that he will not fight battles unless he is reasonably sure of victory. He says that he will not be driven from his position by the enemy, and that he will not retreat unless he is compelled to do so by superior numbers. He says that he will not be deterred from doing his duty by any fear of responsibility, and that he will not be influenced by any political considerations. He says that he will not be governed by any party, but that he will support the Constitution and the Union. He says that he will not be governed by any personal ambition, but that he will be governed by a desire to serve his country. He says that he will not be governed by any desire for fame, but that he will be governed by a desire to do his duty. He says that he will not be governed by any desire for wealth, but that he will be governed by a desire to do his duty. He says that he will not be governed by any desire for power, but that he will be governed by a desire to do his duty. He says that he will not be governed by any desire for revenge, but that he will be governed by a desire to do his duty. He says that he will not be governed by any desire for glory, but that he will be governed by a desire to do his duty. He says that he will not be governed by any desire for anything, but that he will be governed by a desire to do his duty.

Gen. Halleck's Report.

Gen. Halleck has made his annual report, which is a very long document. He says that the number of troops in the service is 918,191, and that the number of troops in the field is 637,126. He says that the number of troops in the hospitals is 67,000, and that the number of troops in the garrisons is 214,065. He says that the number of troops in the cavalry is 75,000, and that the number of troops in the artillery is 25,000. He says that the number of troops in the infantry is 537,126. He says that the number of troops in the engineers is 1,000, and that the number of troops in the ordnance is 1,000. He says that the number of troops in the quartermaster's department is 1,000, and that the number of troops in the commissary department is 1,000. He says that the number of troops in the medical department is 1,000, and that the number of troops in the chaplains is 1,000. 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TROUBLE IN WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA!

We copy from the Asheville, North Carolina, News of the 27th, the following startling paragraph:

Some 25 armed men visited Waynesville, in the adjoining county of Haywood, about 2 o'clock on the morning of the 19th and demanded the release of a man named Franklin, who was convicted at the last term of our Superior Court of the murder of Mr. Noland, and was under sentence of death. The jailor having no force to resist the demand, was seized and held, while Franklin was released and carried off in triumph. The party, we are informed, represented themselves as from East Tennessee, and said they had a reserve of 300 armed men to back up their demand.—They threatened, if resisted, to burn the town. This is a bold move, and will no doubt receive the attention of the authorities.

In another column we have referred to the forcible rescue of the prisoner Franklin from the jail of Haywood county.—Since that article was written a courier has reached this place in quest of powder, who states that an army of several hundred men from East Tennessee is regularly fortified at the line between Haywood county [illegible]. Some reports put the number at 1500, but we suppose it hardly [illegible]. The militia of Haywood, to the number of 1200, with 60 Cherokee Indians, were pouring them in by checks. Runners had been sent to Gen. Kirby Smith, informing him of the condition of affairs, and asking for assistance. We await further information with anxiety.

The locality is about 45 miles west of this place, and bordering upon the most disloyal portion of East Tennessee, and the force gathered there is composed probably of disaffected men who have fled their homes to avoid the conscript [illegible].

NARROW ESCAPE OF GEN. MORGAN

[illegible] Morgan [illegible] was at Ba[illegible] that a large division of the Federal army was approaching by the way of Tyree Springs. He accordingly selected a force three hundred men from his command for the purpose of ambushing them [illegible] their return. He arrived [illegible] ahead of the Yankee column, and according to good position, succeeded in pouring a very destructive fire into them. The General then moved on the side of the road and placing himself at the head of the line, instructed his men to [illegible] when he should give the signal. That was to be the firing of his own pistol. The signal was given, and immediately a deadly and [illegible] poured into the midst of the Yankee hordes.

The [illegible] can be imagined better than described. The column recoiled, and in great confusion, and, it was some time before the enemy could regain their equilibrium.—Our men had time to reload and discharge another volley before their artillery could be brought to bear on us. By this time we were compelled to retire. The General made a circuit to the rear, and, placing his men in another good position, instructed them to await the approach of the other brigade, while he rode on with one of his officers towards Louisville to ascertain how far it was behind.

In this ride he captured about a dozen prisoners, most of whom were officers. He was so much entertained by this amusement, that he was gone longer than he was aware. In the meantime, the enemy, hunting out that our men had taken a position in their rear, sent back two regiments of cavalry and drove them from their position. The general, not being aware of this, rode back to where he had left his men, but what was his surprise when he found himself in front of about two thousand "blue coats." The abolition officer immediately rode forward and ordered him to halt, and demanded the signal. The general replied, "What do you mean, sir, by demanding a signal of an officer of my rank. I'll teach you, sir, how to insult a government officer, by demanding signals when you should be attending to other matters of greater importance."

He then ordered them to open the way for a column of Infantry which he was going back to bring up. The officer touched his hat, and immediately gave the way, while Gen. Morgan rode through their column. As he would ride along he would address the stragglers, ordering them to "move up," that they were no better than cowards, and only wanted Morgan to catch them. They would touch their hats and move up briskly. In the meantime, the prisoners who were following the general were consulting with [illegible], thinking no doubt that he was their prisoner, and they would see the fun out before giving him up. If this was their calculation, they were sadly deceived, for the general, coming to a place in the lawn where the fence was low, put spurs to his horse, and, bidding his captured officer good day, was soon out of sight.

What must have been their reflection when they beheld him disappear from their sight. I have no doubt they regarded him as a spirit.

Atlanta Confederacy 26th.

CAPTURE OF YANKEES.—On Friday morning a detachment of cavalry of Gen. Hampton's brigade, under the immediate command of the General himself, fell upon and completely surprised a picket force of the enemy at Deep Run in Fauquier county, about ten miles beyond the Rappahannock river. So sudden and unexpected was the descent upon them, that they surrendered without firing a shot. The [illegible] eighty-seven in number, of the 31st regiment Pennsylvania cavalry, consisting of two Captains, three Lieutenants, and eighty-two privates—were brought down on the General train last night, under the charge of Capt McMahan, of the 2d South Carolina cavalry, and were lodged in the Libby Prison.

Richmond Dispatch.

List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Nov. 15th, 1862.

Charles Barrier	Jonas Leinback
Col. Cumard	Dr. Jas F. Long
A. Dunnegan	Lt. W. J. Leak
Rev Elias Dodson	Lewis Mize
Mrs. Cecilia Forest	Miss. Moriah Pickle
Mrs. Henrietta Forest	Miss. Cary C Parsons
M. T. Hershintall 2	E. T. Reich
Thornton Hampton	A. B. Smith
Nancy Hanes	David Tesh
Mrs. L. B. Ingram	Frank Wear
Miss. Sarah Jenkins	Capt. T. W. Whatley
S. S. Long	Miss. Mary E Wyer

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised. Postage on advertised letters two cents each.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., November 15th, 1862.

WHOLESALE MURDER IN MISSOURI.

The Missouri was first published in New York papers, that Brig. Gen. McNeil had, in the early part of the last month, executed ten Confederate prisoners at Palmyra, in Missouri, because a tory citizen of that State had been carried off a prisoner by our forces. From further accounts of the affair in the army's own publications it appears that the missing man, Andrew Allsman was a legitimate prisoner of war; that on the descent of the Confederate forces upon Palmyra he was captured by them; he belonged to the Federal cavalry, but that being too old to endure all the hardships of active duty, he was discharged as a spy, being "frequently," as one of the Yankee papers states, "called upon for information touching the loyalty of men, which he always gave to the extent of his ability."

When Gen. McNeil returned to Palmyra he caused a notice to be issued that unless Allsman was returned in ten days he would shoot ten Confederate prisoners as an award for their crimes, among which was the illegal restraining of said Allsman of his liberty. The ten days elapsed, and the prisoners were not returned. The following account of what ensued, is condensed from the Palmyra Courier, a tory journal, without any variation from the language in which it describes the deed of the demons with whom it was in sympathy:

"The tenth day expired with last Friday. On that day ten rebel prisoners, already in custody, were selected to pay with their lives the penalty demanded. A little after 11 o'clock, a. m., the next day, three Government wagons drove to the jail. One contained four, and each of the others three rough board coffins. The condemned men were conducted from the prison and seated in the wagons one upon each coffin. A sufficient guard of soldiers accompanied them, and the cavalcade started for the fatal grounds. The ten coffins were removed from the wagons and placed in a row, six or eight feet apart, forming a line north and south. Each coffin was placed upon the ground, with its foot west and head east. Thirty soldiers of the 2d M. S. M. were drawn up in a single line, extending north and south, facing the row of coffins. The arrangements completed, the men knelt upon the grass between their coffins and the soldiers. At the conclusion of a prayer by the army chaplain, each prisoner took his seat upon the foot of his coffin, facing the muskets which in a few moments were to launch them into eternity. They were nearly all firm and undaunted. The most noted of the ten was Captain Thomas A. Sidner, of Monroe county, whose capture at Shelbyville, in the disguise of a woman we related several days since. He was now elegantly attired in a suit of black broadcloth, with a white vest. A luxurious growth of beautiful hair rolled down upon his shoulders, which, with his fine personal appearance, could not but bring to mind the handsome but vicious Absalom. There was nothing especially worthy of note in the appearance of the others. A few moments before 4 o'clock the chaplain in attendance took leave of the prisoners. Two of them accepted bandages for the eyes, the rest refused. A hundred spectators had gathered around the amphitheatre to witness the impressive scene. The stillness of death pervaded the place. The officer in command now stepped forward, and gave the word of command—'Ready! aim! fire!' The discharges, however, were not made simultaneously—probably through want of a perfect previous understanding of the orders to fire. Two of the rebels fell backwards upon their coffins and died instantly. Captain Sidner sprang forward and fell with his head towards the soldiers, his face upwards, his hands clasped upon his breast, and the left leg drawn half way up. He did not move again, but died immediately. He had requested the soldiers to aim at his heart, and they obeyed but too implicitly. The other seven were not killed outright; so the reserves were called in who dispatched them with their revolvers."

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF FLORIDA.

The Tallahassee Floridian of the 22d brings us the recent Message of Gov. John Milton, of Florida. The Governor endorses conscription as a measure of necessity, and declares that Florida will sacrifice her last man and her last dollar to prosecute this war to a successful issue. He expresses his belief that much of the blockade running from Florida ports has been of a fraudulent character, and carried on with the connivance of the enemy. He, therefore, advocates the passage of an act of Congress, prohibiting, for the present, all exportation and importation, deeming it "the policy of the South to remedy the imperfections of the blockade, and to cut off entirely all commerce with the U. S. and other foreign nations, until commercial necessities shall demand the recognition of the independence of the C. S., and the removal of the blockade by suitable commercial treaties." The message embraces, besides, a clear and concise review of the financial and military condition of the State of Florida.

GOV. PICKEN'S MESSAGE.

The Legislature met at Columbia on Nov. 24th. Gov. Pickens' Message was read at noon on the 25th.

He urges a cordial support of the Confederate authorities in measures for the common defence—forbears, in view of the present crisis, to object to the conscript law, though deeming all such acts against the spirit of the Constitution—alludes to the Emancipation Proclamation, and recommends the formation of a State Guard of citizens under 18 and over 45 for police duty—makes an appeal for the relief of soldiers' families; also for the immediate clothing of the soldiers, who are in the field—says that the State has furnished 42,000 Confederate troops, besides eight regiments of State reserves, for coast service—advocates an amendment to the State Constitution limiting the privilege of suffrage to those who were citizens when the Confederate Constitution was adopted, and those born in the Confederacy—urges a prompt organization of negro labor, so that the fortifications around Charleston may be made permanent—pays a glowing tribute to Southern women, and especially to the women of Virginia, to whom South Carolina owes everlasting gratitude.

The remainder of the message is occupied with the consideration of the finances and internal policy of the State.

A Committee in the Georgia Legislature have made a majority report declaring the conscription law unconstitutional, and the right of the States to declare it void, but at the same time expressing a willingness to leave it undisturbed. The minority report sustains the constitutionality of the law, and condemns the action of Governor Brown in relation to it.

RESIGNATION OF COL. D. K. McRAE.

The following letter of resignation from Col. McRae to Gov. Vance will surprise many. The reasons he gives for the step are such as to satisfy his friends and the public. He leaves us in the cause, with undiminished courage, having served his time and passing amidst a tempest of ovation, richly Colonel has merited it.—

HEADQUARTERS 6TH N. C. REGIMENT,
Near STRAUSBURG, Va., Nov. 14th, 1862.

GOVERNOR:—I have, this day, tendered to the Adjutant General of the Confederate States the resignation of my commission as Colonel of the 5th Regiment of her State Troops.

I am constrained to do so, because, consistently with my sense of dignity and self-respect I can no longer serve the government of the Confederate States.

I have now been in the service about nineteen months. With the exception of about twenty-five days, sick, I have never been absent from the post of duty. I have served under several commanders, and have *never*, in a single instance, encountered a reproof. My division commander, Major General Hill, endorses upon my resignation, in substance—"I have three times recommended Col. McRae for promotion. North Carolina has furnished more troops and has fewer general officers than any other State. I approve Col. McRae's resignation, believing that his self respect requires it."

Lieut. General Longstreet and Brig. Gens. Early and Rhodes, under all of whom I have served, and all of whom are familiar with my conduct, have recommended me in terms of compliment, of which I am justly proud; and here is not an officer of any grade in my division who does not freely concede to me a claim to promotion. My regiment has endured hardships—suffered privations, performed labors, executed marches—been exposed to peril, and rendered service equal to any. Its actual loss in a single engagement, while obeying immediate orders, is not surpassed, proportionately. Wherever it has encamped it has been remarked for its orderly and honest deportment. It has constantly received the approval of general officers for its promptness and fidelity in responding to every call. The public journals of the enemy's country—the diaries of prominent officers found on battle fields, and private letters of other distinguished officers of the army of the enemy, addressed to officers of my regiment, have contributed valuable testimony to its brave and gallant conduct in the fight.

So long as it retained the material element, which I had the honor to form and train, it never faltered. I claim, in some degree, the *reflection* of the lustre it has shed upon the State. Much of the time I have been in the service, I have commanded the brigade. This was the case in all the hard trials of the retreat from Manassas—in the exposed service in the trenches at Yorktown, and in that retreat; in the battles in Maryland and since that period. At the battle of South Mountain this brigade, though isolated from all support, numbering scarce a thousand, opposed by a force of sixteen regiments, having all the advantages of position, held the enemy in check for four hours; the fire of one regiment, the 2nd, killing the commanding General, Reno; that of another, the 20th, killing the enemy's commander, Major General Hill, endorses upon my resignation, in substance—"I have three times recommended Col. McRae for promotion. North Carolina has furnished more troops and has fewer general officers than any other State. I approve Col. McRae's resignation, believing that his self respect requires it."

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Yet, on several occasions, I have been compelled to see junior officers promoted over me; officers who had not had, not yet seen a battle. Shortly after the battle of "Seven Pines," State brigades were organized. Gens. Pender and Anderson were promoted and assigned to North Carolina brigades; while the brigade in which I was senior Colonel, was assigned to the command of General Garland *of Virginia*. I refrained from resigning then, because of the impending conflicts around Richmond, yielding to the earnest solicitation of both Generals Hill and Garland.

Since that time, Gen. Garland has made the most favorable mention of my conduct in the field, and Gen. Hill has renewed the recommendation for my promotion. The appointment of Brigadier to this command has just been announced in the person of Col. Alfred Iverson, of Georgia, who, since his entering on active service last summer, has been my junior in the brigade, and for the last two months under my command. I could not consent that a junior officer in my own command should be promoted to command me, when no allegation is made of my unfitness or unworthiness.

But, severe as is the trespass upon the individual pride of North Carolina officers who have lately been obliged to submit to the promotion, in several instances, of citizens of other States, to the command of brigades exclusively North Carolinian, the slur upon the State is broader, and demands the resentment of her sons in the only mode they can manifest it. In the spirit of an earnest protest against this injustice, individual, and to my State, I resign my commission.

I do not wish, however, to be idle so long as the footsteps of the invader press our soil. If your Excellency can make my services available *in any capacity however subordinate*, they are freely tendered—in any service which will not subject me to a renewal of wrong.

I have felt bound to communicate to you, Governor, the reasons which have impelled me to surrender a commission I especially cherished because of the magnanimity accompanying its bestowment by your predecessor, Gov. Ellis. In order to be just to myself, I have been obliged to dwell more upon the subject than my inclinations would prompt. I shall very shortly file in the Adj't General's office, a complete narrative of the part borne by the 5th in the events of the war, together with a list of its officers and men, the fate of those dead, and the whereabout of the survivors.

I have the honor to be, Governor,
Your ob't serv't,
D. K. McRAE,
Col. 5th N. C.

His Excellency, Z. B. VANCE.

MORE YANKEE OUTRAGES.

Raleigh, Dec. 1—A few nights ago a lot of Yankee soldiers, with blackened faces visited the residence of a family named Newly in Perquimans county, consisting of an aged couple and one son. They shot the son dead and beat the old man, and so outraged the feelings of the old lady that she fainted. They then set to work to demolish the furniture, earthware, glass, &c., and ended by carrying off a number of horses, cattle, &c., together with nearly 100 negroes. This information is on the authority of a respectable gentleman.

Twelve Yankee prisoners were captured in a skirmish last week by our forces near Washington.

Under date of November 1st, Archbishop Hughes addressed a letter to Secretary Seward. He refers to the stern necessities of the times, and in the course of his letter speaks with a warning voice of the dangers of foreign intervention, assuming the Government and the people are prepared for anything emergency may bring forth. It is but one year and eight days since it was declared by the Washington Government that I should visit the city of Washington on public business. I regret the summons. I spoke my mind to Secretary Seward. I thought that in the peril of the nation at that time, I could be useful in promoting the interests of the government and of humanity. If I would choose to go to Europe and express whatever I might there, I might possess influence in preventing France and England from intermeddling in our sad quarrel.

It has, no doubt, escaped your memory, that during the fourteen or fifteen hours which I spent in Washington, I declined the acceptance of what would be, I persuade myself, considered a great honor. I did not absolutely refuse before deciding, but I wished to consult one or two persons very near and dear to me in New York. Finally, and at the very last hour, there was a word uttered to me, not by any special member of the Cabinet to which you belong, but the authority which it possesses, to the effect that my acting as I had been suggested was a personal request, and would be considered as a personal favor. In three minutes I decided that, without consulting anybody, I should embark in a volunteer to accomplish what might be possible on the other side of the Atlantic in favor of the country to which I belong.

What occurred on the other side, I think it would be at present improper for me to make public. I am not certain that any word, or act, or influence of mine has had the slightest effect in preventing either England or France from pluging into the unhappy divisions that have threatened the Union of these once prosperous States. On the other hand, I may say that no day—no hour, even—was spent in Europe in which I did not, according to opportunity, labor for peace between Europe and America. So far that peace has not been disturbed. But let America be prepared. There is no love for the United States on the other side of the water. Generally speaking, on the other side of the Atlantic the United States are ignored, if not despised; treated in conversation in the same contemptuous language as we might employ towards the inhabitants of the Sandwich Islands, or Washington Territory, or Vancouver's Island, or the settlement of the Red River, or of the Hudson's Bay Territory.

This may be considered very unpolished, almost unchristain, language proceeding from the pen of a Catholic Archbishop But, my dear Governor, it is unquestionably true, and I am sorry that it is so. If you in Washington are not able to defend yourselves in case of need, I do not see where, or from what source, you can expect friendship or protection—since my return, I made a kind of familiar address to my people, but not for them exclusively, in St. Patrick's Cathedral. Some have called it not a sermon, but a discourse, and even a war blast, in favor of blood spilling. Nothing of that kind could be warranted by a knowledge of my natural temperament and ecclesiastical training. From the slight correspondence between us, you can bear me witness that I have pleaded in every direction for the preservation of peace, so long as the slightest hope for its preservation remained. When all hope of this kind had passed away I was for a vigorous prosecution of our melancholy war, so that one side or the other may find itself in the ascendency.

The Bishop closes his letter by urging a vigorous prosecution of the war, considering the most humane battle to be that which ends the strife.

THE RAILROADS—HOW TO LIVE.—It has been apparent to our mind for some time that the entire transportation by rail will necessarily be engaged for the exclusive use of the Government. This will be a great inconvenience to the people, who have been accustomed to look to this mode of transportation for their constant daily supplies. The importance of expedious transportation for men and army supplies, is so obvious that no patriot can complain of it. But our idea is to impress the fact on the minds of the people, and counsel them to provide against future inconvenience by making prompt preparations to raise everything they were at home. Save seed of all kinds of vegetables, prepare your ground this winter for all kinds of cultivable productions, cabbage, potatoes, turnips, and everything that can sustain life. Plant next year in great abundance, raise large quantities of poultry; sow every acre possible in small grain, so that you may make bread; have pastures of stock and make milk and butter. People can live and do well on these when they cannot buy coffee and bacon. Put all the females to carding, spinning, knitting, &c., both for yourselves and the soldiers. In short, make up your minds to suffer and make the same sacrifices for liberty which your grand parents did in time of the old revolution.

Richmond Examiner.

OUR TROOPS MUST BE ACTIVE.—Our people in the Eastern Counties have suffered much for the want of greater activity and courage in the commanders of our Rangers and other forces. A few of them, such men as Capt. Tucker, Major Nethercutt, Capt. Newkirk, Capt. Adams and Capt. Whitford, and perhaps others, have shown daring, activity and efficiency, but from what we have heard, too many have been slack twisted. Last week a Yankee gunboat steamed up into New River, in Onslow, and committed some depredations at Jacksonville. Capt. Newkirk's cavalry attacked the boat and captured her crew and destroyed the boat.

Capt. J. N. Whitford's company, which has been operating efficiently in Craven, last week captured a Yankee gun boat, taking 20 yankee prisoners and 25 negroes. The prisoners have been sent on to Richmond.—*Standard.*

Take Notice.

I WILL sell at public auction, on the **10th day of December next**, (to be continued from day to day until all my property is sold) consisting of HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, Farming Tools, 30 head of HOGS, and several head of CATTLE, one Four Horse Wagon, and Blacksmith Tools, and a variety of other articles not necessary to mention.

Terms made known on day of sale.

SOLOMON SPAINHOWER.

Little Yadkin, Stokes Co., N. C. 30:tis

Steamers New York and Philadelphia have resumed their regular trips, and freight is taken at reduced rates. Passage is also taken on the steamers for Richmond, but there is no freight taken for that city. Freight is taken on the steamers for Norfolk, but no passengers are taken. Steamers are also advertised to leave Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk and Newport News, and Boston for Fortress Monroe and Newport News. Freight is taken at reduced rates. Passage is also taken on the steamers for Fortress Monroe

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
DAILY STATE JOURNAL!

ON AND AFTER THE FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, the STATE JOURNAL will be published

Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.

The DAILY STATE JOURNAL will contain all the news received up to the latest hour before mailing, and will consist of TWO EDITIONS DAILY. The MORNING EDITION will contain the news by the evening mails, and ALL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS up to 10 o'clock the previous night, and will be supplied to city subscribers and sent by the morning mails North and East. The EVENING EDITION will be printed at 3 o'clock p. m., and will contain the additional news by Telegraph up to 2 o'clock p. m., and will be sent to subscribers by the trains West and by the Fayetteville mail. Thus subscribers, no matter in what direction they may live, will have the news up to the departure of the mails.

Arrangements have been made to procure telegraphic news FROM ALL PARTS OF THE CONFEDERACY, expressly for the State Journal. GENERAL NEWS BY MAIL will be promptly published. The MARKETS will be fully reported. RELIABLE CORRESPONDENTS will be secured in the army and elsewhere. The LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS will be reported daily by competent Reporters. The State Journal will be essentially a NEWSPAPER.

TERMS:

For the DAILY.—12 months, $6; 6 months, $3,50; 3 months, $2; 1 month, $1.

For the TRI-WEEKLY.—12 months $4; 6 months, $2,50; 3 months, $1,50.

For the WEEKLY.—12 months, $2; 6 months $1,50

No subscriptions received except on the foregoing terms.

ADVERTISING RATES.

1 square,	1 day	$0.50	1 square,	5 days		$1.50
1 do	2 days	0.75	1 do	1 week		1.75
1 do	3 days	1.00	1 do	2 weeks		3.00
1 do	4 days	1.25	1 do	1 month		5.00

Ten lines make a square.

☞ Advertisements for the Daily will be inserted in the Tri-Weekly free of charge. This is an inducement which cannot fail to attract the attention of Advertisers.

The above rates apply only to the daily paper. Advertisements will be inserted in the weekly paper at the usual regular rates, viz: One dollar per square for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Address, JNO. SPELMAN,
Editor and Proprietor,
Oct. 15, 1862. pd. Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE.

FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS!—We have called on you several times, and many who owe us have not come and closed up their accounts. We have been very indulgent, and have favored many (as is known) and we hope you will now come up, as honest men ought to do, and give us your notes with security. All we wish, is our honest dues. If it is preferred, we will take Corn, Wheat, Beeswax, &c.

E. L. HEGE.
Salem April 28th, 1862 52-3m-pd

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Northern Mail, via High Point, arrives daily by 7 o'clock, a. m.
Closes daily, at 4 p. m.

Southern Mail, via High Point, arrives daily by 7 a. m.
Closes daily, at 4, p. m.

Jefferson Mail, (Western,) arrives Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, by 6 p. m.
Closes, Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m

Wytheville (Va.) Mail (Western,) arrives Wednesday, Friday and Sunday by 4 p. m.
Closes, Monday, Wednesday & Friday at 9 p. m.

Reidsville Mail, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 6 p. m.
Closes, Sunday Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m

Greensborough Mail, (via Kernersville,) arrives Tuesday and Friday by 4 p. m.
Closes, Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a. m.

Walnut Cove Mail, (via Walkertown and White Road.) arrives every Sunday by 6 a. m.
Closes every Saturday at 6 a. m.

Winston Mail arrives daily, at, 4 p. m.
Closes daily, except Sunday, at 9 p. m.

Office Hours:—From 7 to 11½, a. m.
From 1 to 5 p. m.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

SCHOOL COMMITTEEMEN, 1862

DIST.	COMMITTEEMEN.
1.	N Thornburg, P W Raper, William Idol.
2	J H Harmon, Allen Watson, 'J A Young.
3	Stephen Hester, John Lowry, A Dwiggins.
4	Shepperd Prestun, Joel Fulton, F J Fulp.
5	Smith Linville, W J Pegram, David Linville.
6	Wm Gibbins, Pinkney Stafford, Jno. Shields
7	John Hasten, Henry Sapp, Levi Matthews.
8	Israel Robinson G W Wilson, J W Shelton.
9	C B Ogburn S F Dean, J R Jones.
10	John E Clayton, Tyre Carter and Rob't Moir.
11	Alex. Martin Amos Stuart E J Hine.
12	A G Thomas, Jacob Sink, Benjamin Spach.
13	Henry Clinard, Henry Reed, J M Charles.
14	John L Steward. J W Hester, W U Lomax.
15	A H Cristman, W W Phillips, H D Swaim.
16	A M Kinnaman, H Albertson, A Nicholson
17	J P Crews, John Beeson, David Robinson.
18	Rob't Marshall, Willis Marshall W Hampton
19	J E Matthews, F M Marshall, Michael Reed.
20	J M Stafford, Sam'l Laugenour, W L Swaim
21	Jesse Mock, A [illegible] Spach, W W Thornton.
22	George Burke, Andrew Burke, Wm Ebert
23	R Gray, H A Holder, A J Stafford.
24	Alex Revil, Peter Fetter, G H Renegar.
25	Chas Miller, Robert Walker. James Ogburn,
26	Tandy Marshall, Wm McMillan, M J Crews.
27	J Guthrie, E Persil, Edward Marshall.
28	John Boyer, Solomon Vogler, John Harper.
29	John Miller, James Crews, Lewis Thomas.
30	Thomas Spaugh, Nath. Ketner, E W Griffith.
31	C H Hanser, D B Butner, N T Fetter.
32	William Flynt, Wm. Shouse, Sam'l Styers.
33	Allen Flynt, Israel Moser, Wm F Clayton
34	Alex Ridings, John Blackburn, Thos Craft.
35	John L. Conrad. Nath. Pfaff, Jesse Conrad.
36	Josiah Leinbach, Wm. Leinbach, E P Pfaff.
37	T C Johnson, Beverly Jones, B Hendricks.
38	A P Styers, John Null, H G Anderson.
39	Henry Hart, Wiley Hauser, Wm Griffith.
40	Wm B Stype, J H. Pledger, L C Laugenour.
41	Wm. Goslin, Philip Mock, H R Lehmen.
42	E Doub, Thos Poindexter, Thomas Long.
43	Benton Brinkley, Wm. Spainhower, T Sides.
44	W Payne, Samuel Kinnamon, Henry Long.
45	Wm B Doub, E L Strupe, Wm Spainhower.
46	R Leinbach, H Beckle, James Crim.
47	T F Keehln, J L Fulkerson, George Swink.
48	James L. Crews, J H Moser, N F Sullivan.
49	Wm A Bolljack, B A Carmichael, G A Banner.
50	Johu Grubbs, D Baily, Henry Vogle.
51	Isaac Morris, Wm Campbell, Wm H Swaim.
52	Jesse Mock, A. Sink, (the other from David- son.)

☞ Committeemen will please call at the office of the Western Sentinel and get the blanks upon which they are required by law to make the return of the number of children in their respective district.

W. ALSPAUGH,
C. B. S. C. S.
april 25-52-4t

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm heretofore existing under the name of LAUGENOUR & SMOOT is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The undersigned having contracted for all claims due said firm and undertaken to wind up all the business, hereby requests all persons indebted to come forward and settle up, and all persons having claims to come forward and present them immediately.

L. U. LAUGENOUR.
Lewisville, N. C., Sept. 10th, 1862. 20-5w-dd

PUBLICATIONS OF THE GENERAL TRACT AGENCY.

No. 1.	A Voice from Heaven,	4 pages
" 2.	Don't Put It Off,	4 "
" 3.	Self-Dedication to God,	4 "
" 4.	Private Devotion,	4 "
" 5.	The All-Sufficiency of Christ,	4 "
" 6.	The Act of Faith,	4 "
" 7.	Motives to Early Piety,	4 "
" 8.	The Sentinel,	4 "
" 9.	Come to Jesus, by N. Hall, 32	"
" 10.	Casting Our Burden on the Lord, by Rev. Joseph M. Atkinson,	8 "
" 11.	Are You Prepared?	4 "
" 12.	Prepare to Meet Thy God,	4 "
" 13.	An Appeal to the Young, by Rev. Jas. McGready,	4 "
" 14.	Come and Rest, by Rev. J. C. Ryle,	4 "
" 15.	The Soldier,	8 "
" 16.	Your Soul—Is It Safe?	16 "
" 17.	The New Year,	4 "
" 18.	A Mother's Parting Words to her Soldier Boy,	8 "
" 19.	The Great Gathering,	4 "
" 20.	Lovest Thou Me?	4 "
" 21.	Individual Effort,	8 "
" 22.	The French Soldier,	4 "
" 23.	Call to Prayer, by Rev. J. C. Ryle,	16 "
" 24.	Christ in You, by Rev. C. F. Deems, D. D.,	8 "
" 25.	Christ's Gracious Invitation,	8 "
" 26.	Are You Ready?	4 "
" 27.	The Life Preserver,	4 "
" 28.	The Precious Blood of Christ, or How a Soldier was Saved,	4 "
" 29.	"My Spirit Shall Not Always Strive," by Rev. J. H. Fowles, of S. C.,	4 "
" 30.	Why Will Ye Die? by Rev. A. M. Poindexter, D. D., of Va.,	8 "
" 31.	The Improvident Traveler, by Rev. W. J. Hodge, D. D.,	4 "
" 32.	Don't Swear, by Rev. J. B. Jeter, D. D.,	8 "
" 33.	Soldiers, Conquer Your Great Enemy, by Prof. W. H. Owen,	4 "
" 34.	Where are the Christians in the Army, by a Lady of N. C.,	4 "
" 35.	"Who will Show us Any Good," by Rev. W. J. Hoge, D. D.,	4 "
" 36.	What wilt thou that I should do unto thee," by Rev. W. J. Hoge, D. D.,	4 "
	"Hymns for the Camp,"	128 "

Since June 1st, 1861, we have published of the above tracts over five millions of pages, over half of which we have given away, mostly to the soldiers, and the other we sold at about the cost of getting them out, 1,500 pages for One Dollar; Come to Jesus, Call to Prayer, Your Soul—Is it Safe, 3 cents each, which is as cheap as we heretofore got them from the North. Hymns for the Camp, 12 and 15 cts. a copy.

Each publication is approved by all the Pastors of this city.

W. J. W. CROWDER, Agent.
Raleigh, N. C.

Salem Drug Store.

LOOK OUT
FOR THE
GOLDEN MORTAR!

THE subscriber having removed into his splendid new store room, would respectfully invite the public to give him a call.

His stock consists of all kinds of MEDICINES commonly used in this part of the country. besides a fine assortment of PERFUMERY. Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, &c. Alspice, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Paints and Varnishes, and many other articles, which can be bought cheap for cash at the Salem Drug Store.

A. T. ZEVELY.
March, 1860. 50-tf.

SALEM MUSEUM.

THE Young Men's Missionary Society have recently been collecting a variety of

NEW CURIOSITIES,

consisting of NATIVE BIRDS, prepared and mounted in a most lifelike manner by severa members of the society; also a HOME, said to have been shot at and passed over the Forsyth Volunteers at the Battle of Manassas, and to have been thrown a distance of three miles. All who desire to see them can do so by applying to Mr. JAMES M. FISHER or Mr. J. C. HALL.

ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.
Salem, N. C., Aug. 30. 1861.

A Reynold's Fine-Cut.
SUBSTITUTE FOR TOBACCO. For sale at the SALEM DRUG STORE

PAINTS, PAINTS!! PAINTS!!

Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Chrome Green, Eng. Venitian Red,
Yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown,
Red Lead, Indian Red,
Lamp Black, Litherage,
Raw and Burnt Umber,
Terra di Sienna, Drop Black,
Chinese Vermillion

Paints Ground in Oil.

Dark Richmond Green,
Prussian Blue,
Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Pure Raw Sienna,
re Raw Umber,
Pure Burnt Umber,
Lamp Black,
Terra di Sienna,

For sale at the DRUG STORE.
Salem October 4th, 1861

VIALS WANTED!

THE CASH will be paid for any quantity of clean, round VIALS delivered at the Salem Drug Store.

July 1, 1862. A. T. ZEVELY.

Varnishe s Varnishes!

THE largest lot and best quality of Varnish ever brought the market, consisting of

No. 1 COACH BODY,
No. 1 EXTRA COPAL,
No. 1. EXTRA FLOWING,
DAMAR,
JAPAN,
BLACK JAPAN FOR SHOP, &c.;

All of which are offered at wholesale or retail, at a lower figure than can be had anywhere else in the country.

At the Salem Drug Store.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS FOR 1863.

☞ We now make one more appeal to our friends to assist us in extending the circulation of the Press. We ought to have at least 2000 regular subscribers in this Congressional District alone, which would encourage us to renewed exertions in our labors.

We have thus far endeavored to make the Press interesting and useful, and hope our labors have not been altogether in vain. In a pecuniary point of view, the Press has not realized as much. We have hoped on, but do not feel disposed to live on mere hope much longer.

The Press will, as heretofore, be devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, the Markets and General Intelligence.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to the *News Department*, and no pains will be spared to render the Press a welcome visitor to the *Family Circle*. Carefully selected Moral, Instructive and Amusing Tales, will occasionally adorn our columns.

The Press will continue to be an advocate of sound conservative principles, and an economical administration of the government. And as a faithful sentinel on the political watch-tower, we will sound the alarm when danger threatens the liberties of the people,—we will "cry aloud and spare not."

TERMS.—Two Dollars a year, payable in advance. ☞ Six copies will be mailed to one post office for $10. Ten copies for $15. Fifteen copies for $20. Twenty copies for $25.

All payments invariably in advance.

L. V. BLUM.
Salem, N. C., May, 1862.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. The Courts have also repeatly decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publishers for the subscription price.

Salem Printing Office

THE
JOB DEPARTMENT
OF this well known establishment has been reodered more complete than ever by the addition of

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS;

and we are now prepared to execute

LETTER PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style, at shor notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.
March, 1861.

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!
AT THE PRESS OFFICE

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

Warrants,	Letters Testamentary.
Delivery Bonds,	Administ'r's Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Ca Sa Bonds,	Attachments,
Ca Sa Affidavits,	Apprentice Indent.,
Garnishments,	Appearance Bonds,
Writs,	Notes of Hand,
Subpoenas,	Land Deeds,
Witness Tickets,	Sheriff's Deeds,
Juror Tickets,	Fi. Fa.
Declarations of Ejectment,	Ven Ex.
Marriage License.	&c., &c. &c.

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

SOUTHERN
PILE OINTMENT.

FOR the cure of piles and kindred affections This invaluable remedy is recommended to the public as a good article, and by following the directions accompanying each box, relief is insured after a few applications, while the use o one box seldom fails to cure.

Manufactured and sold at the
SALEM DRUG STORE.

Also sold by B. C. DOUTHIT & SON, Clemmonsville, and WM. H. RODWELL, Yadkinville North Carolina, 49-tf

RICHMOND
TYPE FOUNDRY.

The only Type Manufactory on Southern Soil
SOUTH OF BALTIMORE!!

THE Proprietors of the above Foundry have also united with it a complete

Printer's Furnishing Warehouse,

Having on hand, or furnishing to order, every article requisite for a Printing Office,

From a Bodkin
TO A
Ten-Cylinder Press.

We CAN and WILL manufacture in Richmond as good an article, and at the same specimen prices, as any Foundry North. We respectfully solicit the patronage of the South.

HENRY L. PELOUSE & CO.

We refer to every Printer in this city. We also desire every Newspaper in the South to copy this advertisement for one month, sending us one copy of their paper, and receive their pay for such advertisement upon purchasing five times the amount of their bill from us.

H. L. P. & CO.
Richmond, Va.
Sept. 20.—22-m.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, March 24, 1862.

ALL PURE SALTPETRE delivered at the Ordnance Depot at Raleigh, within the next six months will be paid for at the rate of sixty cents a pound. All that is impure will be received and paid for at the same rate for the pure Saltpetre it may contain. All communications on this subject should be addressed to Captain A. W. Lawrence, Ordnance Department, Raleigh, N. C.

J. G. MARTIN,
Adjutant General and Chief of Ordnance.
March 24th, 1862. 48-1m

Census of North Carolina, 1860

COUNTIES.	WHITE.	FREE COL.	SLAVES.	TOTAL.
Alamance	7,886	431	3145	11462
Alexander	5,392	19	611	6022
Anson	5,859	151	6854	12864
Alleghany	2,363	27	303	2693
Ashe	7,623	140	391	7754
Beaufort	9,474	729	5519	15722
Bertie	5,548	970	6186	12341
Bladen	5,233	435	4339	10006
Brunswick	4,515	209	3626	8350
Buncombe	10,923	190	1493	12824
Burke	6,287	219	2471	8977
Cabarrus	7,404	104	3040	10548
Caldwell	5,227	114	1038	7479
Camden	2,040	270	2127	4437
Carteret	6,064	152	1909	8125
Caswell	5,581	279	9355	15215
Catawba	9,662	89	1994	11745
Chatham	12,555	504	6360	19419
Cherokee	3,691	38	519	4248
Chowan	2,978	151	3713	6842
Cleaveland	10 103	109	2131	12343
Columbus	5,779	255	2483	8517
Craven	8,795	1288	6150	16273
Cumberland	9,561	978	5850	16389
Currituck	4,672	221	2523	7416
Davidson	13,378	147	3076	16601
Davie	6101	161	2392	8494
Duplin	8,226	374	716	15786
Edgecombe	6,820	368	10109	17376
Forsyth	10,716	211	1764	13081
Franklin	6,490	561	7029	14119
Gaston	7,009	102	2199	9310
Gates	4,180	353	3902	8444
Granville	11,193	1131	11087	23305
Greene	2,826	164	3947	7029
Guilford	15,728	693	2635	20056
Halifax	6,542	2479	10340	19431
Harnett	5,251	104	2584	8039
Haywood	5,468	1	313	5801
Henderson	8,981	85	1382	10448
Hertford	3 948	1111	4445	9504
Hyde	4,632	259	2793	7734
Iredell	11,141	29	4177	15347
Jackson	5,241	6	281	5528
Johnston	10,548	193	4916	15657
Jones	2,210	107	3413	5730
Lenoir	4,903	177	3131	10811
Lincoln	6,000	80	2115	8195
Macon	5,370	115	519	6004
Madison	5'692	2	213	5908
Martin	5,435	451	4303	10189
McDowell	5,849	213	1305	7190
Mecklenburg	10,543	390	6541	17374
Montgomery	5,781	46	1823	7649
Moore	8,725	184	2518	11447
Nash	6,319	688	4181	11628
New Hanover	10,617	766	10339	21715
Northampton	5,912	656	6818	13376
Onslow	5,198	159	3499	8856
Orange	11,318	592	5108	16949
Pasquotank	4,473	1484	2983	8940
Perquimans	3,227	392	3569	7248
Person	5,798	318	5196	11931
Pitt	7,490	197	8473	16090
Polk	3,317	106	620	4043
Randolph	14,768	340	2645	16793
Richmond	5,211	345	5453	11009
Robeson	8,584	1450	5416	14490
Rockingham	10,031	407	6318	16746
Rowan	10 592	135	3990	14586
Rutherford	9,060	129	2391	11573
Sampson	9,106	439	7028	16633
Stanly	6,590	42	1169	7801
Stokes	7,647	86	2469	10492
Surry	8 949	184	1246	10379
Tyrrell	3,303	143	1597	4943
Union	8 903	53	5346	11902
Wake	16,470	1494	10733	28697
Warren	4 923	405	10401	15729
Washington	3,596	295	2465	6 57
Watauga	4.771	89	104	4957
Wayne	8.721	734	5451	14906
Wilkes	13 980	261	1908	14749
Wilson	5 944	980	3196	9750
Yadkin	9 110	108	1433	10711
Yancey	8 229	64	362	8655
	631.489	30,097	331,081	992,667

RATES OF POSTAGE IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Single letters not exceeding half an ounce for any distance under 500 miles, . . . 10 cts.
For any distance over 500 miles, ... 10 cts.
An additional single rate for each additional half ounce or less.
Drop letters, ... 2 cts.
Advertised letters. . . . . 2 cts.

Packages containing other than written or printed matter—money packages are included in this class—are rated by weight, and are to be charged double letter postage.

For any distance under 500 miles, 10 cents for each half ounce or less.

For any distance over 500 miles, 20 cents for each half ounce or less.

In all cases to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes.

On newspapers sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers from the office of publication, and not exceeding three ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Weekly paper 10 cts. per quarter,
Semi-Weekly paper 20 cts. per quarter,
Tri-Weekly paper, 30 cts. per quarter.
Papers published six times a week, 60 cents.
Daily 70 cents per quarter.

On Periodicals sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers, from the office of publication and not exceeding 1½ ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Monthly 2 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number.
Semi-monthly 6 cents per quarter, or 4 cent for each number,
An additional cent each number for every additional ounce or less beyond the first 1½ ounces.
Bi-Monthly or Quarterly, 2 cent an ounce.

On Transient Printed Matter.

Every other newspaper, pamphlet, periodical &c., not exceeding 3 oz. in weight, 2 cts. for any distances, 2 cts. additional for each additional ounce or less beyond three ounces.

Franking privilges are confined to the Postmaster General, his Chief Clerk, Auditory of Treasury for the Post Office Department, and Deputy Postmaster, and in all cases strictly confined to "official business."

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE "SOUTHERN MONTHLY."

A LITERARY MAGAZINE AT $3 A YEAR.

ALL ORIGINAL—BY SOUTHERN AUTHORS.

Its Aims are High—Its Support should be Cordial

SOLDIER or Civilian who would see our Confederacy truly freed, extend your aid to build up an Independent Southern Literature! By fostering and encouraging it, you erect an enduring bulwark for Liberty that will defend you where armies are powerless. Give it your support now—It will repay you a thousand fold. Gallant armies on the battle-field defend you against open foes—the Press, properly sustained, will do no less; it will protect you against more dangerous, because insidious ones. Call forth by active encouragement talented writers "to the manor born," and, "gallant as an army with banners," will they, in the dissemination of pure influences, and high aspirations, and true principles, fight the good fight of loyalty to our country against the wiley Northmen, who have spread broadcast over our fair land their noxious exhalations, through the medium of those Northern Periodicals, heretofore so much patronised by us. We offer you the SOUTHERN MONTHLY as an exponent of Southern Sentiments, Southern Policy and Southern Institutions—a depository of Southern Literary and Scientific effort. It contains ninety-six pages of reading matter, embracing "Southern Essays," "Southern Tales," "Southern Poesy," and "Biographical Sketches of Southern Men," It is embellished by "Portraits of Southern Men," and will in future have "Views of Southern Scenes."

Such is our programme—may we not hope for a large audience? We ask a full house. We look for 20,000 subscribers.

HUTTON & FREELIGH, Publishers.
Memphis, February, 1862.

☞ Back Numbers, in Sets only, can still be Supplied.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION
OF THE
Confederate States of America.

PRESIDENT:
JEFFERSON DAVIS,
OF MISSISSIPPI.

VICE-PRESIDENT:
ALEX. H. STEPHENS,
OF GEORGIA.

SECRETARIES.

ALABAMA.
Wm. L. Yancy, Clement C. Clay.
ARKANSAS.
Robert W. Johnson, Charles B. Mitchell.
FLORIDA.
A. E. Maxwell, J. M. Baker.
GEORGIA.
Benjamin H. Hill, Robert Toombs.
LOUISIANA.
Edward Sparrow, H. T. Semmes
MISSISSIPPI.
Albert G. Brown, James Phelan,
MISSOURI.
John B. Clark, R. S. Y. Peyton.
NORTH CAROLINA.
George Davis, Wm. T. Dortch.
SOUTH CAROLINA.
Robert W. Hernwell, James L. Orr.
TENNESSEE.
Langdon C. Haynes, Gustavus A. Henry.
TEXAS.
Louis T. Wigfall, W. S. Oldham.
KENTUCKY.
H. C. Burnett, William E. Simms.
VIRGINIA.
Not yet elected. Total number 26.

House of Representatives.

ALABAMA.
Thomas J Foster, W Chilton,
William R Smith, David Clopton,
John P Ralls, James L Pugh,
J L M Curry, E S Dargan,
Francis S Lyon.

ARKANSAS.
Felix S Balson Augustus H Garland,
Grandison D Royster, Thomas B Hanly.

FLORIDA.
James B Hawkins —— Hilton.

GEORGIA.
Julian Hartridge, William W Clark,
C J Munnerlyn Robert P Trippe,
Hines Holt, L J Gartrell,
A H Kenan, Hardy Strickland,
David W Lewis A R Wright.

KENTUCKY—Not yet elected.

LOUISIANA.
Charles J Villiere, Lucien J Dupre,
Charles M Conrad, John F. Lewis,
Duncan F Kenner, John Perkins, Jr.

MISSISSIPPI.
John J McRae, H C Chambers,
S W Clapp, O R Singleton,
Reuben Davis, E Barksdale,
Israel Welch.

MISSOURI.
John Hyer, W W Cook,
Casper W Bell, Thomas W Freeman
George W Vest, Thomas A Harris,
A H Conrew,

NORTH CAROLINA.
W N H Smith, Thomas S Ashe,
Robert R Bridgers, James R McLean,
Owen R Kenan, William Lander,
T D McDowell, B S Gaither,
Archibald Arrington, A T Davidson

SOUTH CAROLINA.
W W Boyce, John McQueen.
W Porcher Miles, James Farrar,
M L Bonham, L M Ager

TENNESSEE.
J T Heiskell, G W Jones,
W G Swann Thomas Menees,
W H Tebbs, J D C Atkins,
E L Gardenshire, —— Bullock,
H S Foote, David M Currin,
M P Gentry.

TEXAS.
John A Wilcox, Wm. B Wright,
Peter W Gray, Malcom Graham,
Claiborne C Herbert B F Sexton.

VIRGINIA.
M R H Garnett, William Smith,
John R Chambliss, Alex R Boteler,
John Tyler, John B Baldwin,
Roger A Pryor, Walter R Staples,
Thomas S Bocock, Walter Preston,
John Goode, Jr. Albert G Jenkins,
James P Holcombe, Robert Johnson,
Daniel C Dejarnette, Chas W Russell,
Total number 107.

THE PERIODS OF THE SECESSION OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

The States that have gone out of the old Union seceded in the following order:

States.	Date of Secession.	Vote of Con.
S. Carolina,	Dec. 20, '60	Unanimous.
Mississippi,	Jan. 9, '61	84 to 39
Alabama,	Jan. 11, '61	61 to 39
Florida,	Jan. 11, '61	62 to 39
Georgia,	Jan. 19, '61	202 to 87
Louisiana,	Jan. 26, '61	113 to 19
Texas,	Feb. 1, '61	166 to 7
Virginia,*	Apr. 17, '61	
Arkansas,	May 6, '61	69 to 1
N. Carolina,	May 20, '61	Unanimous.
Tennessee,†		

*Ratified by a vote of the people, May 23, 1861, majority 94,750.

†Adopted in the Legislature by a vote in the Senate, 30 to 4; in the House, 64 to 21; to be referred to the people for ratification.

These States have ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States by the following vote:

States.	Date of Ratifica.	Vote of Con.
Alabama,	March 13 '61	87 to 5
Georgia,	March 16 '61	96 to 5
Louisiana,	March 21 '61	101 to 7
Texas,	March 25 '61	68 to 2
Mississippi,	March 30 '61	78 to 7
S. Carolina,	April 3 '61	Unanimous
Florida,	April 22 '61	149 to 20
Arkansas,	May 6 '61	Unanimous.
N. Carolina,	May 20 '61	Unanimous.
Tennessee maj. popular vote 61,170.		

PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency, Henry T. Clark, Governor of North Carolina.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, Oct., 3rd, 1861.

IN pursuance of the power given me by the 10th section of the Constitution, and by and with the advice of the Council of State, I do hereby prohibit the exportation beyond the limits of this State, of all bacon, pork, beef, leather, men's shoes, woolen goods, jeans, linseys and blankets—except through the orders of the proper officers of the Confederate Government, or of this State Government.

The order of the 13th ult., to hereby rescinded. The Adjutant General is directed to carry all necessary means to carry into full effect this order.

Done at the city of Raleigh, this 2nd day of October, A. D. 1861.

HENRY T. CLARK,
Governor [illegible].

Oct. 5, 1862.

[illegible]

PERIODICAL

PROSPECTUS
OF
DE BOW'S REVIEW.

Devoted primarily to the Confederate States of America, containing Statistics of Foreign and Domestic Industry and Enterprise.

Published Monthly at New Orleans and Charleston.

☞ TERMS.—$5 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

Now is the time to rally in the cause of Southern Publications. The Review is based upon a firm foundation solely devoted to your interests; our list of subscribers should be doubled. We earnestly request our friends to interest themselves in our behalf. It is particularly important in times like these, and we rely upon a generous response.

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SOUTHERN FIELD AND FIRESIDE!

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"Its writers are the most distinguished in the South."—New Orleans Delta.

"Stands in the very first ranks."—Charleston Presbyterian.

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"A most acceptable paper."—Christian Inder.

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"Invaluable to every one of literary taste."—Mobile Register.

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Single copy, per annum, ...	$ 2.
Six copies, ...	10.
Ten copies, ...	15.
Twenty copies, ...	25.

☞ Payable always in advance.

The FIELD AND FIRESIDE will shortly enter upon its third volume, and is now firmly established. It is handsomely printed, in folio form, for binding, on fine paper and with clear type. Every exertion is made to vindicate its claim to be

The First Weekly Paper in the South.

JAMES GARDNER,
Proprietor.
Sept. 20, 1861. 22-tf.

The Portfolio,

Just Published in Charleston, S. C

A JUVENILE PAPER for the South. Subscription for the year

$100—Retail 10 cents per copy.

The two first numbers are now for sale, and subscribtions will be received by the Agents.

TOWNSEND & NORTH.
Sept. 20.—22-tf. Booksellers.

The Delta.

TO satisfy the growing demand for this Paper, we now publish an edition Daily, Weekly and Semi-Weekly.

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is issued every day (Mondays excepted). *Terms:* Ten Dollars per annum, payable invariably in advance. Postmasters will be allowed ten per cent for subscribers obtained by them for The Daily Delta.

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is published every TUESDAY and FRIDAY mornings. *Terms:* Five Dollars per annum, or for two copies to same person Nine Dollars per annum, payable invariably in advance: Postmasters will be allowed fifty cents on every subscriber for a year, at full rates, that they may obtain.

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is published every SATURDAY morning. *Terms:* Three Dollars per annum, or Five Dollars for two copies. Postmasters will be allowed a commission of fifty cents on every subsc